PATANGA UVAROV, 1923 (INSECTA, ORTHOPTERA): PROPOSED DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS Z.N.(S.) 1761

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In his paper entitled Centuria Insectorum, *Amoen. Acad.* **6** : 398, 1763, Linnaeus described *Gryllus succinctus* from Java. Some authors, including Bey-Bienko and Mistshenko, have attributed this paper to Boas Johansson but I am informed by Professor Per Brinck that Johansson was merely the student who publicly discussed his Professor's paper.

2. In the Linnaean Collection of the Linnaean Society in London is a female specimen* which agrees fairly well with Linnaeus' description and bears the label " succinctus ", probably in Linnaeus' handwriting. It is almost certain that this is the specimen described by Linnaeus and that it is actually the type of the species. For the sake of formality I herewith designate it as neotype of *Gryllus succinctus* Linnaeus, 1763 (Plate 1, figs. 1–7).

3. Later authors, from Olivier, 1791, onwards, used for this species the generic names *Acridium*, *Cyrtacanthacris* and *Locusta*, except Fabricius, 1793, who used the generic name *Gryllus*.

4. In 1923 Uvarov erected a new genus *Patanga* with the type-species " *Gryllus Locusta succinctus* L." Since then the name *Patanga succincta* (L.) has been used by the majority of authors. However, Uvarov's description of the genus *Patanga* disagrees with the description of *Gryllus succinctus* by Linnaeus in the most essential points (and some secondary points as well). Linnaeus in his description stated " Carina thoracis partim elevata tribus incifuris." In Uvarov's description of *Patanga* it is said: " Pronotum distinctly compressed laterally and constricted in the prozona, with the median keel very low and almost subobliterate."

5. The type of *succinctus* mentioned in paragraph 2 above corresponds with Linnaeus' description and not with Uvarov's description of the genus *Patanga* and the species *Patanga succincta* (*sensu* Uvarov). The probable explanation is that Uvarov, in describing his *Patanga succincta*, was not aware of the existence of the type specimen of *Gryllus succinctus* in the Linnaean Collection. Thus *Patanga succincta* Uvarov, 1923, is not *Gryllus succinctus* Linnaeus, 1763, and Uvarov wrongly identified Linnaeus' species when designating it the type-species of his genus *Patanga*. Under Article 70a of the International Code, *Patanga* Uvarov, 1923, is based on a wrongly identified type-species and is submitted to the International Commission for appropriate action. The actual species which Uvarov had before him was *Acridium assectator* Fischer von Waldheim, 1833 and 1846. The first valid description of that species was in 1833, but the plate referred to was not published until 1846.

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* I wish to express my sincere gratitude to Mr. W. H. T. Tams who kindly helped me to locate this specimen.

The male type specimen of Fischer von Waldheim's species is lost but from the description and a reasonably good figure in colour (1846) it is clear that this species is identical with *Patanga succincta* Uvarov, 1923, nec Linnaeus, 1763. In order to prevent any further confusion it is necessary to designate a neotype under the plenary powers for *Acridium assectator* Fischer von Waldheim, 1833. One of the specimens, a male, is therefore selected from the British Museum (Nat. Hist.) collection labelled as follows: "Fed. Malay States, Sitiawan, X. 1921, G. H. Corbett, Destructive to Padi, Pres. by Imp. Bur. Ent., British Mus. 1922–311, *Acridium assectator* Fisch. von Waldheim, Neotype, V. M. Dirsh." The neotype is fully figured on Plate 2, figs. 1–7.

6. In the same paper (1923) Uvarov described another new genus, *Valanga*. He did not designate the type-species of this genus, which remained without a designated type until 1951 when Bey-Bienko and Mistshenko designated *Acridium nigricorne* Burmeister, 1838. Uvarov's description of this genus, however, corresponds to *Gryllus succinctus* Linnaeus, 1763. Furthermore, the designated type-species of *Valanga* Uvarov, *Acridium nigricorne* Burmeister, is synonymous with *Gryllus succinctus* Linnaeus, 1763.

7. The type specimen of *Acridium nigricorne* is lost, but from the description and by comparing it with specimens in the British Museum (Nat. Hist.) and in other Museums, identified by Uvarov, Willemse, Rehn and other orthopterologists, it is quite clear what the taxon *Acridium nigricorne* Burmeister, 1838, was and is still considered to be. It is also certain that this species is synonymous with *Gryllus succinctus* Linnaeus, 1763, as is proved by careful comparison of descriptions and series of specimens of *A. nigricorne* with the neotype (type specimen) of *G. succinctus* (see Plate 1, figs. 1–7).

8. In consequence of the facts set out above, much complicated and peculiar confusion has arisen. In the genus *Valanga* the valid type-species is *Acridium nigricorne* Burmeister, 1838, which is a junior synonym of *Gryllus succinctus* Linnaeus, 1763, which was itself wrongly designated by Uvarov as the type-species of *Patanga*.

9. The following synonymy will clarify the position:

Genus *Valanga* Uvarov, 1923

Type-species, by designation by Bey-Bienko and Mistshenko, 1951, *Acridium nigricorne* Burmeister, 1838, the oldest available name for which is *Gryllus succinctus* Linnaeus, 1763

Plate 1. ♀ neotype of *Gryllus succinctus* Linnaeus, 1763.

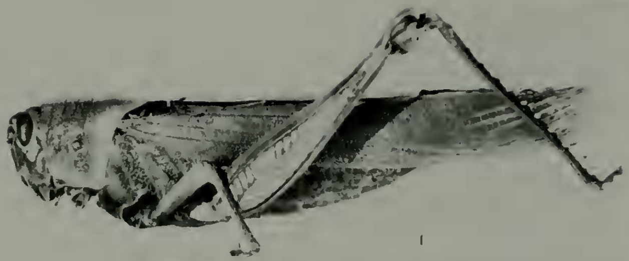
1. Lateral view; 2. view from above; 3. label in Linnaeus' handwriting; 4. phallic complex of a male specimen from above; 5. the same, lateral view; 6. endophallus, lateral view; 7. epiphallus.

Plate 2. Neotype ♂ of *Acridium assectator* Fischer von Waldheim, 1833.

1. Lateral view; 2. view from above; 3. phallic complex from above; 4. the same, lateral view; 5. endophallus, lateral view; 6. epiphallus, lophi in horizontal position; 7. the same, lophi in vertical position.

Symbols:

Ap.	Apical valve of penis	Apd.	Apodemes of cingulum
Ac.	Arch of cingulum	Bp.	Basal valve of penis
Cv.	Valve of cingulum	Ects.	Ectophallic sclerotization
Ejd.	Ejaculatory duct	Ejs.	Ejaculatory sac.
Rm.	Ramus of cingulum	Sps.	Spermatophore sac.



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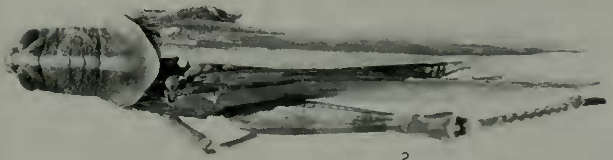

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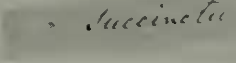

Succincta

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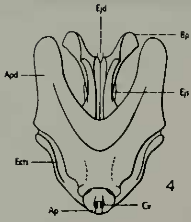
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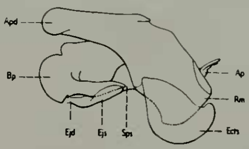
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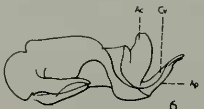

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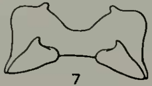

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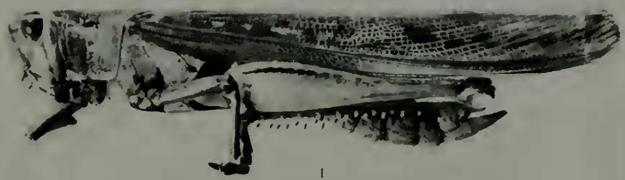

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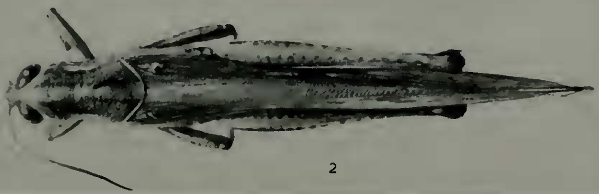

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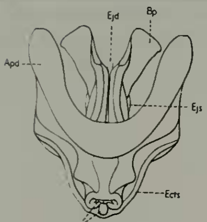
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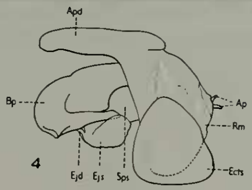
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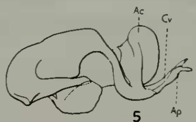

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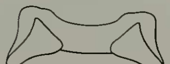

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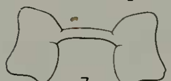

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